

# Chapter 2

## Section 3

The Legacy of Mesopotamia

# Hammurabi's Code

- First set of \_\_\_\_\_ (code-organized list of laws)
  - Advantages?
- Hammurabi (ruled from 1792bc-1750bc)- rules known as \_\_\_\_\_
  - How to settle conflicts in all areas of life
  - 282 laws- trade, labor, property, family, etc

# Hammurabi's Code

- An \_\_\_\_\_
  - “If a man has destroyed the eye of a man of the class of gentlemen, they shall destroy his eye. If he has broken a gentleman's bone, they shall break his bone.”
  - \_\_\_\_\_ of punishment depended on the importance of the victim and lawbreaker
  - Accidental and intentional law breaking \_\_\_\_\_

# Hammurabi's Code

- Laws for Everyone
  - Written laws allowed not just everyone to know what the laws were but what the punishments were

# The Art of Writing

- Ancient Scribes

- 3100bc- \_\_\_\_\_ develops- Mesopotamia
- 1<sup>st</sup> Sumerian \_\_\_\_\_ - farm animals
- Few could write- valuable skill- scribes were very respected
- Later recorded sales and trades, taxes, gifts for the gods, marriages and deaths
  - Military scribes- amount of \_\_\_\_\_ that an army would need
  - Government scribes- \_\_\_\_\_
  - Written on \_\_\_\_\_, not paper (yet to be invented)

# The Art of Writing

- A Record in Clay
  - Tigris and Euphrates supplied clay
  - Flattened into \_\_\_\_\_
  - When dried, a permanent record was left
  - Large tablets- permanent records- stayed in one place
  - Small tablets- \_\_\_\_\_

# The Art of Writing

- How Writing Was Invented
  - Before writing- Sumerians used shaped \_\_\_\_\_ of clay as symbols- represented amounts
  - Written records started as \_\_\_\_\_ - each object had its own symbol
  - Scribes later grouped symbols together into wedges and lines- \_\_\_\_\_
    - Could even represent different languages
    - Sumerian writing developed independently